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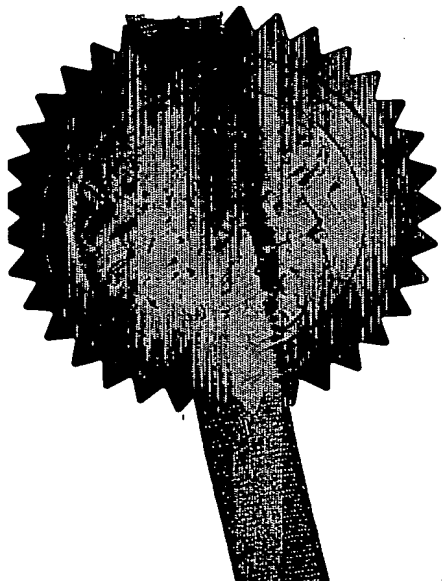
PCT

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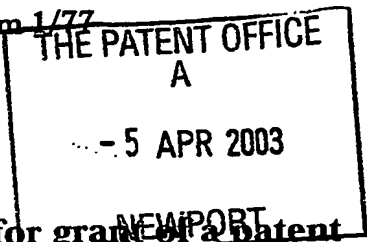
R. McHoney

Signed

Dated 26 March 2004

**PRIORITY
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07APR03 E798144-1 D02934
P01/7700 0.00-0307918.3

Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

5 APR 2003

1. Your reference 101024

2. Patent application number
(The Patent Office will fill in this part) 0307918.3

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)
AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Sodertalje
Sweden

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation Sweden

7822448003

4. Title of the invention
THERAPEUTIC USE

5. Name of your agent (if you have one) Lucy Padget
"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)
AstraZeneca UK Limited
Global Intellectual Property
Mereside, Alderley Park
Macclesfield,
Cheshire SK10 4TG

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

7822471002

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number	Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:
a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form

Description	28 ✓
Claim(s)	1 ✓
Abstract	1 ✓
Drawing(s)	

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10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents.

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Lucy Padget

Date 4-APR-2003

Lucy Padget, Authorised Signatory

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Shirley Douglas - 01625 510057

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Notes

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THERAPEUTIC USE

The present invention relates to a novel treatment and / or prophylaxis of functional constipation and constipation predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome (C-IBS). More specifically the invention relates to the use of an ileal bile acid transport (IBAT) inhibitor in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of these disorders and pharmaceutical compositions comprising said IBAT inhibitor for use in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of these disorders.

Constipation and / or its associated symptoms, afflicts many people in the Western World and the prevalence is greatest amongst children and the elderly. Constipation can occur in up to 20% of a population depending on the demographic factors, sampling and definitions used. In a study of approximately 2000 people in five different European countries (Gastroenterology 118:A720, 2000), between 6% and 23% of subjects said that they had experienced constipation during the past 12 months, approximately 20% of the subjects had taken a laxative within that period and at least 10% experienced difficulty in defecation at least once a month. In the 1991 National Health Interview Survey, about 4.5 million people in the United States say they are constipated most or all of the time. Those reporting constipation most often are women, children, and adults age 65 and over. Pregnant women also complain of constipation, and it is a common problem following childbirth or surgery. Females constitute the largest group of patients with constipation and the problem increases with age in most studies.

Surveys of Western populations have revealed IBS in 15-20% of adolescents and adults, with a higher prevalence in women (the prevalence is variable in other populations). to 35 % of IBS patients have constipation as a major symptom together with abdominal pain and / or discomfort (C-IBS).

Causes of constipation are varied and include general factors such as sex, age, nationality, diet and exercise; colonic anatomy and function such as luminal contents, absorption of water and sodium, diameter and length of the colon and colonic motor function; defecatory function such as normal defunction, failure of relaxation of the anal sphincter complex, ineffective straining, diminished rectal sensation and size and consistency of stool; disorders of the anorectum and pelvic floor; and psychological and behavioural factors. Some medical conditions can cause or result in constipation, for example neurological disorders such as multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease; chronic idiopathic intestinal pseudo-

obstruction; stroke and spinal cord injuries; metabolic and endocrine conditions such as diabetes, underactive or overactive thyroid gland and uremia; and systemic disorders such as amyloidosis, lupus and scleroderma. Some drug treatments including analgesics such as opiates, anticholinergics, such as antispasmodics, tricyclic antidepressants, phenothiazines and antimuscarinics; serotonin receptor antagonists; and calcium/aluminium containing antacids can also cause constipation.

Functional constipation comprises a group of functional disorders which present as persistent difficult, infrequent or seemingly incomplete defecation. It is more common in women and is usually found to increase with age.

IBS comprises a group of functional bowel disorders in which abdominal discomfort or pain is associated with defecation or a change in bowel habit, and with features of disordered defecation. IBS has a chronic relapsing course and overlaps with other functional gastrointestinal disorders. It accounts for high direct medical expenses and indirect costs, including absenteeism from work.

Symptoms associated with constipation include infrequent stools, no urge to pass stools, stools that are difficult to pass, ineffective straining, need to digitate, sense of incomplete evacuation, anal or perineal pain, prolapse at the anus and soiling of clothes. Bloating (distension), discomfort and pain are also symptoms of constipation. When pain is a symptom of constipation it can be caused by various factors including strong contractions and distension of the intestinal tract. There also, seems to be a correlation between high amplitude propagating contractions and pain in constipated patients (Dig Dis Sci 36, 827-862, 1991). Antispasmodics are sometimes used to alleviate this pain because they are believed to reduce strong contractions associated with pain (Pharmacol. Ther., 80, 49-98, 1998). The antimuscarinic compounds atropine (Digestive Diseases & Sciences 40 (6):1381-7, 1995) and zanaflex (Aliment. Pharmacol. Ther., 11, 561-8, 1997) have both been found to reduce constipation pain.

Current treatment regimes for constipation itself include: (i) dietary fibre; (ii) other bulk laxatives such as psyllium, methylcellulose, and calcium polycarbophil; (iii) polyethylene glycol solution (PEG); (iv) stimulant laxatives such as bisacodyl, sodium picosulphate, or sennosides; (v) 5-hydroxytryptamine 4 (5-HT₄) agonists such as prucalopride (vi) enemas and suppositories; and (vii) surgery; but the therapeutic results of these treatments are often disappointing and they can result in unpleasant side effects. For instance, an increase in dietary fibre often doesn't relieve the constipation and in some cases actually worsens the

symptoms, for example by aggravating the sense of distension (Gut 27:41, 1986). The other bulk laxatives often fail for the same reason and in general bulk laxatives are only suitable for long term use, they are not appropriate for the rapid relief of temporary constipation. The use of PEG solutions can be effective, but generally involve drinking large volumes of fluid (*circa* one litre per day for up to three days) which, as well as being unpleasant, is clearly unsuitable for patients, e.g. children, who have difficulty in drinking such amounts. Stimulant laxative treatments have many documented side effects and can result in laxative dependence and abuse. The 5-HT₄ agonists, as well as having the desired effect in the colon, can affect gastric emptying and the small bowel (Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics, 67:2 (PII-33), 2000). resulting in diarrhoea. Enemas and suppositories can result in serious damage to the rectal mucosa, furthermore if large volumes are used in an enema then serious water intoxication can occur if the enema is retained. Surgery, for example a colectomy, can be effective, but has also been documented to give unsatisfactory results, for example further surgery might be needed, the constipation may persist or diarrhoea with incontinence may develop.

The laxative effect of bile acids has also been documented (Br J Surg 1979; 66; 776-9; Gut 1975, 16, 894-902; and Gut 1973, 14, 348-353) and although it is feasible to administer bile acids orally for treatment of constipation (Myo Clinic Proceedings, 1973, 48, 356) they have an unwanted effect on the small bowel where they increase the motility - which potentially results in side effects like reduced absorption of nutrients.

There is clearly a need to identify additional treatments for constipation and preferably more effective treatments or ones with reduced side effects.

Many IBAT inhibitors have been disclosed in the literature (see below) and they are identified as being useful in the treatment of dyslipidaemic conditions and disorders, for example hyperlipidaemia, and as useful in the prevention and treatment of different cardiovascular clinical conditions, for example atherosclerosis. The rationale for treatment of a dyslipidaemic condition with an IBAT inhibitor is that by increasing bile acid and cholesterol excretion, a favourable negative cholesterol balance and an improvement to the atherogenic lipoprotein profile should be achieved.

The use of an IBAT inhibitor to treat gastrointestinal (GI) disorders has not been suggested or contemplated in the literature. In fact some reports suggest that therapeutic treatment of dyslipidaemia with an IBAT inhibitor might actually cause GI problems, for example Glaxo SmithKline published a clinical study (abstract, DALM September 2001) showing GI side effects (diarrhoea and abdominal cramping) during IBAT inhibition in man.

The present invention concerns a novel treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation with an IBAT inhibitor. This treatment and / or prophylaxis results in the delivery of bile acids into the colon where they act as endogenous laxatives. Local delivery to the colon avoids the side effects (detailed above) of orally delivering bile acids since they will not affect parts of the GI tract before the colon. Avoiding affecting the GI tract above the colon, by administering an IBAT inhibitor would also be expected to give advantages over treatments with existing pharmaceuticals such as 5-HT₄ agonists. In addition, some IBAT inhibitors have very low bioavailability (<2%), in this case the systemic exposure is low resulting in a reduced risk of side effects. Furthermore, IBAT inhibitors could alleviate the pain symptoms by a similar secondary mechanism to antimuscarinic drugs. This alleviation of pain would arise because IBAT inhibitors would increase motility and the amount of water in the content of the lower bowel. This in turn would lead to a softer content that is easier to move and does not accumulate, therefore there would be less distension of the intestine wall and it is well known that distension of the intestinal tract generates pain. Furthermore, fewer high amplitude propagating contractions are needed to move the content of the intestine, when the bowel content are soft, and again less pain is experienced.

Accordingly the present invention comprises the use of an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation.

Herein where the term "constipation" is used, it is to be understood that this term, unless otherwise qualified, relates to functional constipation and C-IBS. In one aspect of the invention "constipation" relates to functional constipation. In another aspect of the invention "constipation" relates to C-IBS.

One aspect of the invention relates to the treatment of constipation. Another aspect relates to the prophylaxis of constipation. A third aspect relates to the treatment and prophylaxis of constipation.

Also herein, where the terms "functional constipation" and "C-IBS" are used, it is to be understood that they are defined according to the "Rome 2 Criteria" (Gut 45 (Suppl 2): 43, 1999, II43-II47).

In the literature IBAT inhibitors are often referred to by different names. It is to be understood that where IBAT inhibitors are referred to herein, this term also encompasses compounds known in the literature as:

i) ileal apical sodium co-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT) inhibitors;

- ii) bile acid transporter (BAT) inhibitors;
 - iii) ileal sodium/bile acid cotransporter system inhibitors;
 - iv) apical sodium-bile acid cotransporter inhibitors;
 - v) ileal sodium-dependent bile acid transport inhibitors;
 - 5 vi) bile acid reabsorption (BARI's) inhibitors; and
 - vii) sodium bile acid transporter (SBAT) inhibitors;
- where they act by inhibition of IBAT.

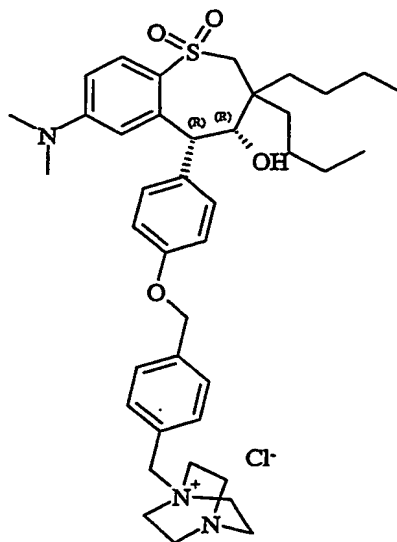
Suitable compounds possessing IBAT inhibitory activity have been described, see for instance the compounds described in WO 93/16055, WO 94/18183, WO 94/18184, WO
10 94/24087, WO 96/05188, WO 96/08484, WO 96/16051, WO 97/33882, WO98/07749, WO
98/38182, WO 98/40375, WO 98/56757, WO 99/32478, WO 99/35135, WO 99/64409, WO
99/64410, WO 00/01687, WO 00/20392, WO 00/20393, WO 00/20410, WO 00/20437, WO
01/34570, WO 00/35889, WO 00/47568, WO 00/61568, WO 01/68637, WO 01/68906, WO
02/08211, WO 00/38725, WO 00/38726, WO 00/38727, WO 00/38728, WO 00/38729, WO
15 01/68906, DE 19825804, JP 10072371, US 5070103, EP 251 315, EP 417 725, EP 489 423,
EP 549 967, EP 573 848, EP 624 593, EP 624 594, EP 624 595, EP 623 596, EP 869 121, EP
864 582, and EP 1 070 703, and the contents of these patent applications, particularly the
compounds described in claim 1 and the named examples, are incorporated herein by
reference.

20 Particular classes of IBAT inhibitors suitable for use in the present invention are
benzothiepinines. Other suitable classes of IBAT inhibitors are any one of the 1,2-
benzothiazepines, 1,4-benzothiazepines and 1,5-benzothiazepines. A further suitable class of
IBAT inhibitors is the 1,2,5-benzothiadiazepines.

One particular suitable compound possessing IBAT inhibitory activity is (3*R*,5*R*)-3-
25 butyl-3-ethyl-1,1-dioxido-5-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepin-8-yl β -D-
glucopyranosiduronic acid (EP 864 582).

A further suitable compound possessing IBAT inhibitory activity is S-8921 (EP 597
107).

A further suitable IBAT inhibitor is the compound:



WO 99/32478

Other suitable compounds of the invention are the IBAT inhibitors described in WO 01/66533. A particular compound of the invention is selected from any one of Example 1-39 of WO 01/66533, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and the compounds of Examples 1-39 are incorporated herein by reference. Claims 1-6 of WO 01/66533 are also incorporated herein by reference.

Additional suitable compounds of the invention are the IBAT inhibitors described in WO 02/50051. A particular compound of the invention is selected from any one of Example 1-120 of WO 02/50051, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and the compounds of Examples 1-120 are incorporated herein by reference. Claims 1-14 of WO 02/50051 are also incorporated herein by reference. A

particular compound of the invention selected from WO 02/50051 is selected from any one of: 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)-1'-phenyl-1'-[*N'*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]methyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)-1'-phenyl-1'-[*N'*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]methyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)-1'-phenyl-1'-[*N'*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]methyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

- 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 5 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(5-carboxypentyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 10 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{ α -[*N'*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]-2-fluorobenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 15 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(R)-(2-hydroxy-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(R)-(2-hydroxy-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-{*N*-[(R)- α -(*N'*-{(R)-1-[*N''*-(R)-(2-hydroxy-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]-2-hydroxyethyl}carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 20 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{ α -[*N'*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{ α -[*N'*-((ethoxy)(methyl)phosphorylmethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 25 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-{*N*-[(R)- α -(*N'*-{2-[(hydroxy)(methyl)phosphoryl]ethyl}carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-methylthio-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 30

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-{*N*-[(*R*)- α -(*N'*-{2-[(methyl)(ethyl)phosphoryl]ethyl}carbamoyl)-4-hydroxybenzyl]carbamoylmethoxy}-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-{*N*-[(*R*)- α -(*N'*-{2-[(methyl)(hydroxy)phosphoryl]ethyl}carbamoyl)-4-hydroxybenzyl]carbamoylmethoxy}-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[(*R*)-*N'*-(2-methylsulphinyl-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine; and

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methoxy-8-[*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Additional suitable compounds of the invention are the IBAT inhibitors described in WO 03/020710. A particular compound of the invention is selected from any one of Example 1-44 of WO 03/020710, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and the compounds of Examples 1-44 are incorporated herein by reference. Claims 1-10 of WO 03/020710 are also incorporated herein by reference. A particular compound of the invention selected from WO 03/020710 is selected from any one of:

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-(2-(*S*)-3-(*R*)-4-(*R*)-5-(*R*)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-(2-(*S*)-3-(*R*)-4-(*R*)-5-(*R*)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-(*S*)-1-carbamoyl-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-(hydroxycarbamoylmethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-[*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-[2-(*N'*-pyrimidin-2-

ylureido)ethyl]carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-[*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-[2-(*N'*-pyridin-2-

ylureido)ethyl]carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(1-*t*-butoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-ylmethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-[*N*-{(R)- α -{*N*'-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methoxyethyl]carbamoyl}benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*'-(2-aminoethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*'-(piperidin-4-ylmethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine; or
- 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*'-(2-*N,N*-dimethylaminosulphamoylethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

- Additional suitable compounds of the invention are the IBAT inhibitors described in WO 03/022830. A particular compound of the invention is selected from any one of Example 1-7 of WO 03/022830, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and the compounds of Examples 1-7 are incorporated herein by reference. Claims 1-8 of WO 03/022830 are also incorporated herein by reference. A particular compound of the invention selected from WO 03/022830 is selected from any one of:
- 1,1-dioxo-3(R)-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-(R)-5-phenyl-8-[*N*-{(R)- α -carboxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3(S)-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-(S)-5-phenyl-8-[*N*-{(R)- α -carboxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3(R)-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-(R)-5-phenyl-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;
- 1,1-dioxo-3(S)-3-butyl-3-ethyl-5-(S)-5-phenyl-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;

3,5-*trans*-1,1-dioxo-3-ethyl-3-butyl-5-phenyl-7-bromo-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;

5 3,5-*trans*-1,1-dioxo-3-(S)-3-ethyl-3-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-(S)-5-phenyl-7-bromo-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine

3,5-*trans*-1,1-dioxo-3-(R)-3-ethyl-3-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-(R)-5-phenyl-7-bromo-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;

10 3,5-*trans*-1,1-dioxo-3-ethyl-3-butyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;

3,5-*trans*-1,1-dioxo-3-ethyl-3-butyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine ammonia salt;

1,1-dioxo-3-(S)-3-ethyl-3-butyl-5-(S)-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine diethylamine salt; and

20 1,1-dioxo-3-(R)-3-ethyl-3-butyl-5-(R)-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine diethylamine salt;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Additional suitable compounds of the invention are the IBAT inhibitors described in WO 03/022825. A particular compound of the invention is selected from any one of Example 1-4 of WO 03/022825, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and the compounds of Examples 1-4 are incorporated herein by reference.

Claims 1-8 of WO 03/022825 are also incorporated herein by reference. A particular compound of the invention selected from WO 03/022825 is selected from any one of:

30 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-7-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzothiepine
1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-7-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzothiepine ammonia salt

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-7-{*N*-[α -(carboxy)-2-fluorobenzyl] carbamoylmethylthio}-2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzothiepine; and
 1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-7-{*N*-[1-(carboxy)-1-(thien-2-yl)methyl] carbamoylmethylthio}-2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzothiepine

5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Additional suitable compounds of the invention are the IBAT inhibitors described in WO 03/022286. A particular compound of the invention is selected from any one of Example 1-39 of WO 03/022286, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and the compounds of Examples 1-39 are incorporated herein by reference.

10 Claims 1-10 of WO 03/022286 are also incorporated herein by reference. A particular compound of the invention selected from WO 03/022286 is selected from any one of:

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((R)-1-carboxy-2-methylthio-ethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

15 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxy-2-(R)-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxy-2-methylpropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-

20 benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxybutyl) carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxypropyl) carbamoyl]benzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

25 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxyethyl) carbamoyl]benzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxy-2-(R)-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl]benzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-

30 benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(2-sulphoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl} carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

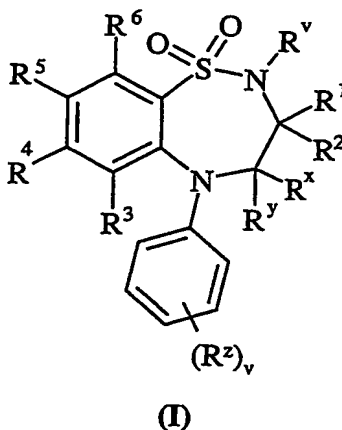
1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((R)-1-carboxy-2-methylthioethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-{(S)-1-[*N*-((S)-2-hydroxy-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]propyl}carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine; and

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-((S)-1-carboxy-2-methylpropyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Further suitable IBAT inhibitors are those having the structure:



wherein:

R^v is selected from hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

One of R^1 and R^2 are selected from hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and the other is selected from C_{1-6} alkyl;

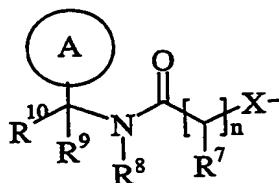
R^x and R^y are independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino, mercapto, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, *N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, *N,N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)₂amino, C_{1-6} alkylS(O)_a wherein a is 0 to 2;

R^z is selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy, *N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, *N,N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)₂amino, C_{1-6} alkanoylamino, *N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl,

N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylS(O) $_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)sulphamoyl and N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ sulphamoyl;

v is 0-5;

one of R^4 and R^5 is a group of formula (IA):



(IA)

R^3 and R^6 and the other of R^4 and R^5 are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ amino, C_{1-6} alkanoylamino, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylS(O) $_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)sulphamoyl and N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ sulphamoyl; wherein R^3 and R^6 and the other of R^4 and R^5 may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{17} ;

X is -O-, -N(R^a)-, -S(O) $_b$ - or -CH(R^a)-; wherein R^a is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and b is 0-

2;

Ring A is aryl or heteroaryl; wherein Ring A is optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R^{18} ;

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R^7 is optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R^{19} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{20} ;

R^8 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{10} is hydrogen, halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto,

sulphamoyl, hydroxyaminocarbonyl, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy,

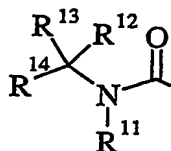
C_{1-10} alkanoyl, C_{1-10} alkanoyloxy, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)amino, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_2$ amino,

N,N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_3$ ammonio, C_{1-10} alkanoylamino, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)carbamoyl,

N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_2$ carbamoyl, C_{1-10} alkylS(O) $_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoyl,

N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_2$ sulphamoyl, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoylamino,

N,N-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂sulphamoylamino, C₁₋₁₀alkoxycarbonylamino, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylC₁₋₁₀alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylC₁₋₁₀alkyl, carbocyclyl-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_p-R²¹-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_q- or heterocyclyl-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_r-R²²-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_s-; wherein R¹⁰ is optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R²³; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R²⁴; or R¹⁰ is a group of formula (IB):



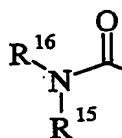
(IB)

10 wherein:

R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl;

R¹² and R¹³ are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, carbamoyl, sulphamoyl, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, C₁₋₁₀alkanoyl, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)carbamoyl, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂carbamoyl, C₁₋₁₀alkylS(O)_a wherein a is 0 to 2, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)sulphamoyl, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂sulphamoyl, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)sulphamoylamino, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂sulphamoylamino, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R¹² and R¹³ may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R²⁵; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R²⁶;

20 R¹⁴ is selected from hydrogen, halo, carbamoyl, sulphamoyl, hydroxyaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, C₁₋₁₀alkanoyl, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)carbamoyl, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂carbamoyl, C₁₋₁₀alkylS(O)_a wherein a is 0 to 2, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)sulphamoyl, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂sulphamoyl, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)sulphamoylamino, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂sulphamoylamino, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylC₁₋₁₀alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylC₁₋₁₀alkyl, carbocyclyl-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_p-R²⁷-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_q- or heterocyclyl-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_r-R²⁸-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_s-; wherein R¹⁴ may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R²⁹; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R³⁰; or R¹⁴ is a group of formula (IC):



(IC)

R^{15} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; and R^{16} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; wherein R^{16} may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more groups selected from R^{31} ; or R^{15} and R^{16} together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a heterocyclyl; wherein said heterocyclyl may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{37} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{38} ;

n is 1-3; wherein the values of R^7 may be the same or different;

R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} , R^{23} , R^{25} , R^{29} , R^{31} and R^{37} are independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, hydroxyaminocarbonyl, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, C_{1-10} alkanoyl, C_{1-10} alkanoyloxy, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)amino, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂amino, N,N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)₃ammonio, C_{1-10} alkanoylamino, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂carbamoyl, C_{1-10} alkylS(O)_a wherein a is 0 to 2, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂sulphamoyl, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoylamino, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂sulphamoylamino, C_{1-10} alkoxycarbonylamino, carbocyclyl, carbocyclyl C_{1-10} alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl C_{1-10} alkyl, carbocyclyl-(C_{1-10} alkylene)_p- R^{32} -(C_{1-10} alkylene)_q- or heterocyclyl-(C_{1-10} alkylene)_r- R^{33} -(C_{1-10} alkylene)_s-; wherein R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} , R^{23} , R^{25} , R^{29} , R^{31} and R^{37} may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{34} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{35} ;

R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{27} , R^{28} , R^{32} or R^{33} are independently selected from -O-, - NR^{36} -, -S(O)_x-, - $\text{NR}^{36}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{36}$ -, - $\text{NR}^{36}\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}^{36}$ -, -OC(O)N=C-, - $\text{NR}^{36}\text{C}(\text{O})$ - or -C(O) NR^{36} -; wherein R^{36} is selected from hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, and x is 0-2;

p , q , r and s are independently selected from 0-2;

R^{34} is selected from halo, hydroxy, cyano, carbamoyl, ureido, amino, nitro, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, vinyl, allyl, ethynyl, formyl, acetyl, formamido, acetylamino, acetoxymethyl, methylamino, dimethylamino, N -methylcarbamoyl, N,N -dimethylcarbamoyl, methylthio, methylsulphinyl,

mesyl, *N*-methylsulphamoyl, *N,N*-dimethylsulphamoyl, *N*-methylsulphamoylamino and *N,N*-dimethylsulphamoylamino;

R^{20} , R^{24} , R^{26} , R^{30} , R^{35} and R^{38} are independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, *N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl, *N,N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl, benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, benzoyl and phenylsulphonyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Suitable IBAT inhibitors having the above structure are selected from any one of:

1,1-Dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(2-(S)-3-(R)-4-(R)-5-(R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-Dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(2-(S)-3-(R)-4-(R)-5-(R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-Dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-[*N*-((R/S)- α -{*N*-[1-(R)-2-(S)-1-hydroxy-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)prop-2-yl]carbamoyl}benzyl)carbamoylmethoxy]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine (both enantiomers);

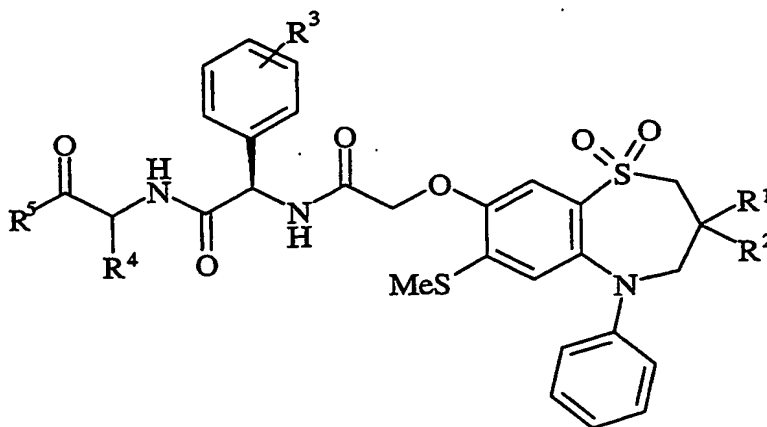
1,1-Dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-{*N*-[(R)- α -(*N*-{2-(S)-[*N*-(carbamoylmethyl)carbamoyl]pyrrolidin-1-ylcarbonylmethyl}carbamoyl)benzyl]carbamoylmethoxy}-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

1,1-Dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-[*N*-((R)- α -{*N*-[2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamoyl}benzyl)carbamoylmethoxy]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine; or

1,1-Dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N*-(2-(R)-3-(S)-4-(S)-5-(R)-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxytetrahydropyran-2-ylmethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,5-benzothiadiazepine;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Further suitable IBAT inhibitors are those having the structure:



(I)

wherein:

- 5 **R¹** and **R²** are independently selected from C₁₋₄alkyl;
 R³ is hydrogen, hydroxy or halo;
 R⁴ is C₁₋₄alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, methoxy and methylS(O)_a wherein a
 is 0-2
 R⁵ is hydroxy or HOC(O)CH(R⁶)NH-;
 10 **R⁶** is selected from hydrogen and C₁₋₃alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, methoxy
 and methylS(O)_a wherein a is 0-2;
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof;
 with the proviso that when **R¹** and **R²** are both butyl, **R⁵** is hydroxy and **R⁴** is
 methylthiomethyl, methylsulphinylmethyl, methylthiomethyl, hydroxymethyl,
 15 methoxymethyl; **R³** is not hydrogen; and with the proviso that when **R¹** and **R²** are both butyl,
R⁵ is HOC(O)CH(R⁶)NH-, **R⁶** is hydroxymethyl and **R⁴** is hydroxymethyl; **R³** is not hydrogen.

Suitable IBAT inhibitors having the above structure are selected from any one of:

- 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(N-{(R)-α-[N'-((S)-1-carboxyethyl)
 carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 20 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(N-{(R)-α-[N'-((S)-1-carboxypropyl)
 carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(N-{(R)-α-[N'-((S)-1-carboxybutyl)
 carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(N-{(R)-α-[N'-((S)-1-carboxy-2-

- methylpropyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-methylbutyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-3-
- 5 methylbutyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-
- 10 mesylethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-3-methylsulphonylpropyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-3-
- 15 mesylpropyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxypropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 20 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxybutyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-methylpropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
- 25 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-methylbutyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-3-methylbutyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-
- 30 benzothiazepine;
 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-hydroxyethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-

benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

5 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-methylthioethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-methylsulphinyethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-

10 1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-mesyethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-2-

15 methoxyethyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-3-methylthiopropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine;

20 1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-3-methylsulphonylpropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine; or

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxy-3-mesylpropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-

25 benzothiazepine;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

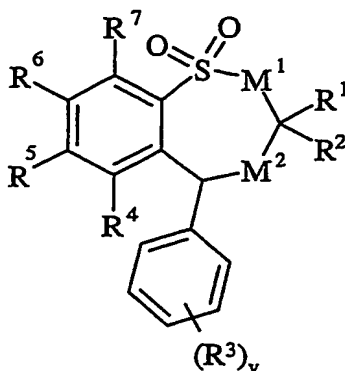
Additional suitable IBAT inhibitors having the above structure are selected from:

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxypropyl)carbamoyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-

30 benzothiazepine; or

1,1-dioxo-3,3-dibutyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(*R*)- α -[*N'*-((*S*)-1-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,5-benzothiazepine.

Further suitable IBAT inhibitors are those having the structure:



(I)

wherein

5 M^1 is $-CH_2-$ or $-NR^{21}-$;

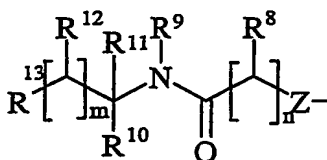
M^2 is $-CR^{22}R^{23}-$ or $-NR^{24}-$; provided that if M^1 is $-NR^{21}-$, M^2 is $-CR^{22}R^{23}-$;

One of R^1 and R^2 are selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{2-6} alkenyl and the other is selected from C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{2-6} alkenyl;

10 R^3 is selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2amino$, $C_{1-6}alkanoylamino$, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2carbamoyl$, $C_{1-6}alkylS(O)_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, $C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl$, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)sulphamoyl$ and $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2sulphamoyl$;

v is 0-5;

15 one of R^5 and R^6 is a group of formula (IA):



(IA)

20 R^4 and R^7 and the other of R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkanoyl, C_{1-4} alkanoyloxy, $N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)amino$, $N,N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)_2amino$, $C_{1-4}alkanoylamino$, $N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)_2carbamoyl$, $C_{1-4}alkylS(O)_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, $C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl$,

N-(C₁₋₄alkyl)sulphamoyl and *N,N*-(C₁₋₄alkyl)₂sulphamoyl; wherein R⁴ and R⁷ and the other of R⁵ and R⁶ may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R²⁵;

Z is -O-, -N(R^a)-, -S(O)_b- or -CH(R^a)-; wherein R^a is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl and b is 0-2;

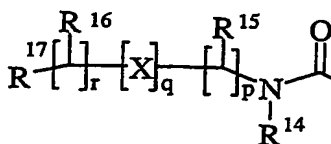
5 R⁸ is hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R⁸ may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R²⁶; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R²⁷;

R⁹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

10 R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form C₂₋₆alkylene; wherein R¹⁰ and R¹¹ or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R²⁸; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- moiety, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by one or more R²⁹;

15 R¹² is hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R¹² may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R³⁰; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- moiety, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by one or more R³¹;

20 R¹³ is hydrogen, halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, hydroxyaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, C₁₋₁₀alkoxy, C₁₋₁₀alkoxycarbonyl, C₁₋₁₀alkanoyl, C₁₋₁₀alkanoyloxy, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)amino, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂amino, *N,N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₃ammonio, C₁₋₁₀alkanoylamino, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)carbamoyl, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂carbamoyl, C₁₋₁₀alkylS(O)_a wherein a is 0 to 2, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)sulphamoyl, *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂sulphamoyl, *N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)sulphamoylamino, 25 *N,N*-(C₁₋₁₀alkyl)₂sulphamoylamino, C₁₋₁₀alkoxycarbonylamino, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylC₁₋₁₀alkyl, heterocyclic group, heterocyclylC₁₋₁₀alkyl, carbocyclyl-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_e-R³²-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_f- or heterocyclyl-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_g-R³³-(C₁₋₁₀alkylene)_h-; wherein R¹³ may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R³⁶; and wherein if said heterocyclyl 30 contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R³⁷; or R¹³ is a group of formula (IB):



(IB)

wherein:

X is $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{38})-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{38})\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{O}-$, and $-\text{S}(\text{O})_a-$; wherein *a* is 0-2 and R^{38} is hydrogen or

5 C_{1-4} alkyl;

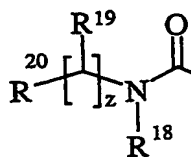
R^{14} is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^{15} and R^{16} are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy, *N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, *N,N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)₂amino,

10 C_{1-6} alkanoylamino, *N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl, *N,N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)₂carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylS(O)_{*a*} wherein *a* is 0 to 2, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, *N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)sulphamoyl, *N,N*-(C_{1-6} alkyl)₂sulphamoyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclic group; wherein R^{15} and R^{16} may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R^{41} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group
15 selected from R^{42} ;

R^{17} is selected from hydrogen, halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, hydroxyaminocarbonyl, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, C_{1-10} alkanoyl, C_{1-10} alkanoyloxy, *N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)amino, *N,N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂amino, C_{1-10} alkanoylamino, *N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)carbamoyl, C_{1-10} alkoxycarbonyl,
20 *N,N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂carbamoyl, C_{1-10} alkylS(O)_{*a*} wherein *a* is 0 to 2, *N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoyl, *N,N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂sulphamoyl, *N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoylamino, *N,N*-(C_{1-10} alkyl)₂sulphamoylamino, carbocyclyl, carbocyclyl C_{1-10} alkyl, heterocyclic group, heterocyclyl C_{1-10} alkyl, carbocyclyl-(C_{1-10} alkylene)_{*e*}- R^{43} -(C_{1-10} alkylene)_{*f*} or heterocyclyl-(C_{1-10} alkylene)_{*g*}- R^{44} -(C_{1-10} alkylene)_{*h*}; wherein R^{17} may be optionally substituted
25 on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R^{47} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{48} ; or R^{17} is a group of formula (IC):

- 23 -



(IC)

wherein:

R^{18} is selected from hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

5 R^{19} is selected from hydrogen, halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ amino, C_{1-6} alkanoylamino, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylS(O) $_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)sulphamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl) $_2$ sulphamoyl, carbocyclyl or
10 heterocyclic group; where R^{19} may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more substituents selected from R^{51} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{52} ;

R^{20} is selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, hydroxyaminocarbonyl, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, C_{1-10} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-10} alkanoyl, C_{1-10} alkanoyloxy, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)amino, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_2$ amino, N,N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_3$ ammonio, C_{1-10} alkanoylamino, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_2$ carbamoyl, C_{1-10} alkylS(O) $_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_2$ sulphamoyl, N -(C_{1-10} alkyl)sulphamoylamino, N,N -(C_{1-10} alkyl) $_2$ sulphamoylamino, C_{1-10} alkoxycarbonylamino, carbocyclyl,
20 carbocyclyl C_{1-10} alkyl, heterocyclic group, heterocyclyl C_{1-10} alkyl, carbocyclyl-(C_{1-10} alkylene) $_e$ - R^{53} -(C_{1-10} alkylene) $_f$ or heterocyclyl-(C_{1-10} alkylene) $_g$ - R^{54} -(C_{1-10} alkylene) $_h$; wherein R^{20} may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{57} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{58} ;

25 p is 1-3; wherein the values of R^{15} may be the same or different;

q is 0-1;

r is 0-3; wherein the values of R^{16} may be the same or different;

m is 0-2; wherein the values of R^{12} may be the same or different;

n is 1-2; wherein the values of R^8 may be the same or different;

30 z is 0-3; wherein the values of R^{19} may be the same or different;

R^{21} is selected from hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{22} and R^{23} are independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino, mercapto, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2amino$, $C_{1-6}alkylS(O)_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2;

5 R^{24} is selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy and $C_{1-6}alkanoyloxy$;

R^{25} is selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-4} alkyl, $C_{2-4}alkenyl$, $C_{2-4}alkynyl$, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C_{1-4}alkanoyl$, $C_{1-4}alkanoyloxy$, $N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)amino$, $N,N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)_2amino$, $C_{1-4}alkanoylamino$, $N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)_2carbamoyl$, $C_{1-4}alkylS(O)_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, $C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl$, $N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)sulphamoyl$ and $N,N-(C_{1-4}alkyl)_2sulphamoyl$; wherein R^{25} , may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{67} ;

R^{26} , R^{28} , R^{30} , R^{36} , R^{41} , R^{47} , R^{51} and R^{57} are independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, hydroxyaminocarbonyl, $C_{1-10}alkyl$, $C_{2-10}alkenyl$, $C_{2-10}alkynyl$, $C_{1-10}alkoxy$, $C_{1-10}alkanoyl$, $C_{1-10}alkanoyloxy$, $C_{1-10}alkoxycarbonyl$, $N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)amino$, $N,N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)_2amino$, $N,N,N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)_3ammonio$, $C_{1-10}alkanoylamino$, $N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)_2carbamoyl$, $C_{1-10}alkylS(O)_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, $N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)sulphamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)_2sulphamoyl$, $N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)sulphamoylamino$, $N,N-(C_{1-10}alkyl)_2sulphamoylamino$, $C_{1-10}alkoxycarbonylamino$, carbocyclyl, carbocyclyl $C_{1-10}alkyl$, heterocyclic group, $heterocyclylC_{1-10}alkyl$, carbocyclyl- $(C_{1-10}alkylene)_e-R^{59}$ - $(C_{1-10}alkylene)_f$ or $heterocyclyl-(C_{1-10}alkylene)_g-R^{60}$ - $(C_{1-10}alkylene)_h$; wherein R^{26} , R^{28} , R^{30} , R^{36} , R^{41} , R^{47} , R^{51} and R^{57} may be independently optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{63} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- group, that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{64} ;

25 R^{27} , R^{29} , R^{31} , R^{37} , R^{42} , R^{48} , R^{52} , R^{58} and R^{64} are independently selected from $C_{1-6}alkyl$, $C_{1-6}alkanoyl$, $C_{1-6}alkylsulphonyl$, sulphamoyl, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)sulphamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2sulphamoyl$, $C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl$, carbamoyl, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2carbamoyl$, benzyl, phenethyl, benzoyl, phenylsulphonyl and phenyl;

30 R^{32} , R^{33} , R^{43} , R^{44} , R^{53} , R^{54} , R^{59} and R^{60} are independently selected from -O-, $-NR^{65}-$, $-S(O)_x-$, $-NR^{65}C(O)NR^{66}-$, $-NR^{65}C(S)NR^{66}-$, $-OC(O)N=C-$, $-NR^{65}C(O)-$ or $-C(O)NR^{65}-$; wherein R^{65} and R^{66} are independently selected from hydrogen or $C_{1-6}alkyl$, and x is 0-2;

R^{63} and R^{67} re independently selected from halo, hydroxy, cyano, carbamoyl, ureido, amino, nitro, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, vinyl, allyl, ethynyl, methoxycarbonyl, formyl, acetyl, formamido, acetylamino, acetoxy, methylamino, dimethylamino, *N*-methylcarbamoyl, *N,N*-dimethylcarbamoyl, methylthio, methylsulphinyl, mesyl, *N*-methylsulphamoyl and *N,N*-dimethylsulphamoyl; and

e, f, g and h are independently selected from 0-2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Additional suitable IBAT inhibitors having the above structure are selected from any

one of:

(+/-)-trans-1,1-dioxo-3-ethyl-3-butyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-(S)-3-(R)-4-(R)-5-(R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;

(+/-)-trans-1,1-dioxo-3-ethyl-3-butyl-5-phenyl-7-methylthio-8-(*N*-{(R)- α -[*N'*-(2-(S)-3-(R)-4-(R)-5-(R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]benzyl}carbamoylmethoxy)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,4-benzothiazepine;

1,1-dioxo-3-ethyl-3-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-7-(*N*-{ α -[*N'*-(2-(S)-3-(R)-4-(R)-5-(R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]-2-fluorobenzyl}carbamoylmethylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzothiazepine; or

1,1-dioxo-3-butyl-3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-7-(*N*-{1-[*N'*-(2-(S)-3-(R)-4-(R)-5-(R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)carbamoyl]-1-(cyclohexyl)methyl}carbamoylmethylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzothiazepine.

In a particular aspect of the invention an IBAT inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof is an IBAT inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the above compounds are, for example, an acid-addition salt of a compound of the invention which is sufficiently basic, for example, an acid-addition salt with, for example, an inorganic or organic acid, for example hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, phosphoric, trifluoroacetic, citric, acetate or maleic acid. In addition a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound which is sufficiently acidic is an alkali metal salt, for example a sodium or potassium salt, an alkaline earth metal salt, for example a calcium or magnesium salt, an ammonium salt or a salt with an

organic base which affords a physiologically-acceptable cation, for example a salt with methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, piperidine, morpholine or tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine.

The compounds may be administered in the form of a pro-drug which is broken down in the human or animal body to give the parent compound. Examples of pro-drugs include *in vivo* hydrolysable esters and *in vivo* hydrolysable amides.

An *in vivo* hydrolysable ester of a compound containing carboxy or hydroxy group is, for example, a pharmaceutically acceptable ester which is hydrolysed in the human or animal body to produce the parent acid or alcohol. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable esters for carboxy include C₁₋₆alkoxymethyl esters for example methoxymethyl, C₁₋₆alkanoyloxymethyl esters for example pivaloyloxymethyl, phthalidyl esters, C₃₋₈cycloalkoxycarbonyloxyC₁₋₆alkyl esters for example 1-cyclohexylcarbonyloxyethyl; 1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl esters for example 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl; and C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyloxyethyl esters for example 1-methoxycarbonyloxyethyl and may be formed at any carboxy group in the compounds.

An *in vivo* hydrolysable ester of a compound containing a hydroxy group includes inorganic esters such as phosphate esters and α -acyloxyalkyl ethers and related compounds which as a result of the *in vivo* hydrolysis of the ester breakdown to give the parent hydroxy group. Examples of α -acyloxyalkyl ethers include acetoxymethoxy and 2,2-dimethylpropionyloxy-methoxy. A selection of *in vivo* hydrolysable ester forming groups for hydroxy include alkanoyl, benzoyl, phenylacetyl and substituted benzoyl and phenylacetyl, alkoxycarbonyl (to give alkyl carbonate esters), dialkylcarbamoyl and *N*-(dialkylaminoethyl)-*N*-alkylcarbamoyl (to give carbamates), dialkylaminoacetyl and carboxyacetyl. Examples of substituents on benzoyl include morpholino and piperazino linked from a ring nitrogen atom via a methylene group to the 3- or 4- position of the benzoyl ring.

A suitable value for an *in vivo* hydrolysable amide of a compound containing a carboxy group is, for example, a *N*-C₁₋₆alkyl or *N,N*-di-C₁₋₆alkyl amide such as *N*-methyl, *N*-ethyl, *N*-propyl, *N,N*-dimethyl, *N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl or *N,N*-diethyl amide.

Experimental

As stated hereinbefore the compounds defined in the present invention are useful in the treatment of functional constipation and C-IBS. These properties may be assessed, for example, using models known in the art:

- Buenos dog model for constipation, (Hepato-gastroenterology, 1980, 27, 381-389). Here dogs are fed with a low fibre / high protein diet to induce constipation;
- Niwa's morphine induced constipation model (Bioscience Biotechnology and Biochemistry, 2002, 66, 6, 1233-1240); and

- 5 ➤ Removal of the caecum in rats has also been demonstrated to induce constipation.

Once constipation has been induced the animals can be dosed with an IBAT inhibitor to assess the ability of the IBAT inhibitor to relieve the constipation.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier for use in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be in a form suitable for oral administration, for example as a tablet or capsule, for parenteral injection (including intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravascular or infusion) as a sterile solution, suspension or emulsion, for topical administration as an ointment or cream or for rectal administration as a suppository. In general the above compositions may be prepared in a conventional manner using conventional excipients.

According to another feature of the invention there is provided the use of an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation, in a warm-blooded animal, such as man.

Therefore according to the present invention, there is provided a method of treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation, in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment and / or prophylaxis which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

According to another feature of the invention there is provided the use of an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation, in a warm-blooded animal, such as man.

The IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, will normally be administered to a warm-blooded animal at a unit dose within the range 5-5000 mg per square meter body area of the animal, i.e. approximately

0.01-50 mg/kg, and this would be expected to provide a therapeutically-effective dose. A unit dose from such as a tablet or capsule will usually contain, for example 0.5-250 mg of active ingredient. In one aspect of the invention a daily dose in the range of 0.01-50 mg/kg is employed. However the daily dose will necessarily be varied depending upon the host treated, the particular route of administration, and the severity of the illness being treated. Accordingly the optimum dosage may be determined by the practitioner who is treating any particular patient.

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Claims

What we claim is:

- 5 1. The use of an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of
such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation, in a
warm-blooded animal, such as man.
- 10 2. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises an IBAT inhibitor, or a
pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in
association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier for use in the treatment and /
or prophylaxis of constipation.
- 15 3. The use of an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of
such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment
and / or prophylaxis of constipation, in a warm-blooded animal, such as man.
- 20 4. A method of treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation, in a warm-blooded animal,
such as man, in need of such treatment and / or prophylaxis which comprises administering to
said animal an effective amount of an IBAT inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt,
solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.
- 25 5. The use or method according to claims 1-4 wherein the constipation is functional
constipation.
6. The use or method according to claims 1-4 wherein the constipation is constipation
predominant irritable bowel syndrome.

A B S T R A C T

TITLE : THERAPEUTIC USE

- 5 The use of an IBAT inhibitor in the treatment and / or prophylaxis of constipation, in a warm-blooded animal, such as man is described.



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